

**MCQs & Cross  
Matching of Dermatology  
From Previous Exams**

*For Contact : 0105781286*



# MCQ

1- Erythema nodosum leprosum is a manifestation of :

- a) Type I lepra reaction.
- b) Type II lepra reaction.
- c) Tuberculoid leprosy.
- d) Indeterminate leprosy.

2- All of the following can be used in the treatment of psoriasis EXCEPT:

- a) Calcipotriol.
- b) Ketoconazole.
- c) PUVA.
- d) Salicylic- tar.
- e) Dithranol.

3- In Herpes zoster ophthalmicus, the virus attacks:

- a) The gasserian ganglion.
- b) The geniculate ganglion.
- c) The stellate ganglion.
- d) The basal ganglia.
- e) The celiac ganglia.

1-	(b)	2-	(b)	3-	(c)
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4- In telogen effluvium the prognosis in most of the cases is:

- a) bad, regrowth of hair occurs rarely.



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4- In telogen effluvium the prognosis in most of the cases is:

- a) bad, regrowth of hair occurs rarely.



- b) good, regrowth of hair occurs within 6 months.
- c) bad, it proceeds to cicatricial alopecia.
- d) good, regrowth of hair occurs within 3 weeks.
- e) none of the above.

5- Skin rash of secondary stage of Syphilis is characterized by being:

- a) polymorphic.
- b) Generalized.
- c) Symptomless.
- d) Bilateral and symmetrical.
- e) All of the above.

6- The best diagnostic method in erythrasma is:

- a) direct microscopic examination.
- b) Wood's light examination.
- c) cultural examination.
- d) serological examination.
- e) all of the above.

7- Local complication of gonorrhoea in the male is :

- a) cowperitis.
- b) littritis.
- c) prostatitis.
- d) epididymitis.
- e) all of the above.

4-	(b)	5-	(e)	6-	(b)	7-	(e)
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8- An itchy, evanescent, elevated, oedematous, erythematous skin lesion with flat surface is the characteristic lesion of:

- a) erythema multiforme.
- b) papular urticaria.
- c) urticaria.
- d) erythema nodosum.
- e) lupus erythematosus.

9- A 40 year old diabetic, obese female presented with mildly itchy, semicircular, finely scaly dry brown patch in the crural area & the edge of the lesion was well- defined . The most probable diagnosis is:

- a) erythrasma .
- b) seborrheic dermatitis.
- c) flexural psoriasis.
- d) candidiasis.

10- All or the following statements about gonorrhea in the adult females are true EXCEPT:

- a) the condition is asymptomatic in 30 – 50% of cases.
- b) vulva and vagina are sites of infection.
- c) metastatic complications are similar to those in males.
- d) urethra and cervix are sites of infection.

8-	(c)	9-	(d)	10-	(b)
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11- The treatment of choice for syphilitic pregnant women in the second trimester with hypersensitivity to penicillin is :

- a) clofazimine.
- b) tetracycline.
- c) erythromycin.
- d) sulphonamide.

12- Scabies can be treated with all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) crotamiton 10%.
- b) gamma benzene hexachloride 0.1%.
- c) sulphur ointment 10%.
- d) benzyl benzoate 33%.
- e) crude coal tar 3%.

13- Wood's light examination is useful for the diagnosis of the following EXCEPT:

- a) favus.
- b) pityriasis rosea.
- c) erythrasma.
- d) scaly ring worm.
- e) pityriasis versicolor.

11-	(c)	12-	(d)	13-	(b)
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14- Herpes progenitalis is characterized by the following:

- a) vesicular lesions.
- b) negative dark ground examination.
- c) shallow ulcers.
- d) painful lesions.
- e) all of the above.

15- Prurigo of Hebra is most probably caused by :

- a) an autoimmune disease.
- b) allergy to insect bites.
- c) focal infection.
- d) virus of the papova group.
- e) trichophyton violaceum.

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- b) gamma benzene hexachloride 0.1%
- c) sulphur ointment 10%
- d) benzyl benzoate 33%.
- e) all of the above.

17- The commonest site for childhood atopic dermatitis is:

- a) extensor surface of the limbs.
- b) axillary and crural flexures.
- c) face specially the cheeks.
- d) flexural surface of the limbs.

14-	(c)	15-	(b)	16-	(e)	17-	(d)
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18- Iris lesion is pathognomonic for:

- a) annular lichen planus.
- b) annular psoriasis.
- c) erythema multiform.
- d) circinate impetigo.

19- In the treatment of acute oozing eczema, you will prescribe:

- a) solution.
- b) cream
- c) ointment.
- d) paste.

20- Chronic discoid lupus erythematosus is treated with all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) local corticosteroids.
- b) local sun screens .
- c) systemic chloroquine sulfate.
- d) systemic retinoids .

21- The site commonly affected in dyshidrosis is:

- a) elbows and knees .
- b) dorsum of the hands
- c) sides of the fingers.
- d) dorsum of the feet .

18-	(c)	19-	(a)	20-	(d)	21-	(c)
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22- PRURIGO OF HEBRA is caused by hypersensitivity to:

- a) foods e.g. fish , eggs.
- b) drugs e. g. acetyl salycilic acid, penicillin.
- c) insect bites e.g. fleas, mosquitoes.
- d) clothes e. g. nylon, wool .

23- The most infectious type of leprosy is:

- a) Indeterminate leprosy.
- b) borderline leprosy.
- c) lepromatous leprosy.
- d) tuberculoid leprosy.
- e) neural leprosy.

24- Complication of gonorrhoea in female is/are:

- a) pelvic peritonitis
- b) bartholinitis.
- c) chronic cervicitis.
- d) skenitis.
- e) all of the above.

25- Maceration of the toe web is-caused by:

- a) Gram negative bacilli.
- b) dermatophytes.
- c) Corynebacterium minutissimum
- d) all of the above.

22-	(c)	23-	(c)	24-	(c)	25-	(d)
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26- Which of the following is considered paucibacillary leprosy:

- a) borderline leprosy (BL).
- b) tuberculoid leprosy (TL).
- c) lepromatous leprosy (LL)
- d) borderline lepromatous leprosy (BL).

27- Persistent itching following treatment of scabies is due to:

- a) acarophobia.
- b) irritation from medication.
- c) hypersensitivity response with persistence of nodular lesion.
- d) all of the above.

28- Eczema herpeticum is herpes simplex type I infection occurring in:

- a) patient with nummular dermatitis.
- b) psoriatic patient.
- c) atopic patient.
- d) patient with dyshidrotic eczema.

29- All of the following drugs are used in the treatment of pityriasis versicolor except:

- a) itraconazole.
- b) griseofulvin.
- c) Fluconazole.
- d) ketoconazole.

26-	(b)	27-	(d)	28-	(c)	29-	(b)
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30 – The diagnosis of Trichomonas Vaginalis is confirmed through taking urethral scraping for:

- a) methylene blue stained smear.
- b) culture on yolk- sac of chick embryo.
- c) hanging drop examination.
- d) gram stained smear.
- e) dark ground examination.

30 - (c)

31- Black dot ring worm caused by trichophyton violaceum under Wood's light gives:

- a) golden yellow fluorescence
- b) bright green fluorescence
- c) no fluorescence
- d) orange red fluorescence

31 - (c)

32- All of the following are used in the treatment of psoriasis except :

- a) dithranol
- b) calcipotriol
- c) crotamiton
- d) crude coal tar

32 - (c)

33- A scarring lesion of the scalp with surface telangiectasia, adherent scales and hyperpigmentation at the edge. The scar is thin and stippled. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a) dithranol
- b) calcipotriol
- c) crotamiton
- d) crude coal tar

33 - (c)



34- Lepa bacilli can be easily detected in :

- a) lepromatous leprosy.
- b) intermediate leprosy.
- c) borderline tuberculoid leprosy.
- d) tuberculoid leprosy.

34 - (a)

35- The treatment of choice of the above mentioned condition is:

- a) benzathine penicillin.
- b) tetracycline.
- c) metronidazole.
- d) kanamycin.

35 - (d)

36- The treatment of choice of the above mentioned condition is:

- a) benzathine penicillin.
- b) tetracycline.
- c) metronidazole.
- d) kanamycin.

36 - (d)

37- A young female complains of a low grade fever associated with erythematous painful lesions on the shin of both legs of more than one week duration. On examination, tender indurated nodules, bluish red in colour are present on both legs, the most probable diagnosis is:

- a) erythema multiforme.
- b) erythema nodosum.
- c) erythema nodosum leprosum.
- d) furunculosis.

37 - (b)

38- Scarring alopecia can occur with psoriasis:

- a) lichen planus.
- b) pityriasis rubra pilaris.
- c) seborrheic dermatitis.
- d) scaly ring worm.

39- The penile urethra pass through :

- a) the corpus spongiosum
- b) the corpus cavernosum
- c) the space between the corpus spongiosum and cavernosum.
- d) the space between the two corpora cavernosa.

40- Ejaculatory center is present in :

- a) L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub> & L<sub>3</sub>
- b) L<sub>1</sub> & L<sub>2</sub>
- c) S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub> & S<sub>4</sub>
- d) S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub> & S<sub>3</sub>

41- Gonorrhea in an infant female can affect the:

- a) vulva
- b) eye
- c) urethra
- d) all of the above

38-

(a)

39-

(a)

40- (c)

41- (c)



42- Cicatricial alopecia can be due to all of the following diseases EXCEPT:

- a) chronic discoid lupus erythematosus.
- b) kerion.
- c) scleroderma.
- d) favous
- e) seborrheic dermatitis.

43- Gummatous ulcer is characterized by:

- a) the absence of treponema by dark ground examination.
- b) punched out edge.
- c) no enlargement of regional lymph nodes.
- d) indurated base.
- e) all of the above.

44- All of the following about the aetiology of acne vulgaris are true EXCEPT:

- a) intake of chocolates and nuts exacerbates the condition.
- b) patients usually have normal serum androgen levels
- c) occurs in genetically predisposed.
- d) develops in a special type of pilosebaceous follicles.

42- (d)

43- (e)

44- (a)

45- A young female complains of a low grade fever associated with erythematous painful lesions on the shin of both legs of more than one week duration. On examination,

tender indurated nodules. Bluish red in colour are present on both legs. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a) erythema multiforme.
- b) erythema nodosum.
- c) erythema nodosum leprosum.
- d) furunculosis.

45- (b)

46- An infertile male presented with the following semen picture volume 3 ml, sperm count 40 million / ml. sperm, motility immediately after liquefaction 40% and abnormal forms 30%. This patient is diagnosed as:

- a) Oligospermia
- b) Asthenospermia
- c) Teratospermia
- d) Necrospermia

46- (b)

47- All of the following statements about gonorrhea in the adult females are true EXCEPT:

- a) the condition is asymptomatic in 30- 50% of cases
- b) vulva and vagina are sites of infection.
- c) metastatic complications are similar to those in males.
- d) urethra and cervix are sites of infection.

47- (b)

48- Grattage test can be used for the diagnosis of:

- a) lichen planus.
- b) pityriasis rosea.
- c) pityriasis rubra pilaris
- d) psoriasis
- e) prurigo of hebra.

48- (d)



49- psoralens are used in the treatment of:

- a) pityriasis rosea.
- b) sycosis vulgaris.
- c) pityriasis rubra pilaris.
- d) vitiligo.
- e) condyloma acuminatum.

49- (d)

50- For each numbered item, select the lettered option that is most closely associated with it :

- 1- Chancroid.
- 2- Scrofuloderma
- 3- Erythrasma
- 4- Ecthyma

- a) *staphylococci*.
- b) *mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
- c) *corynebacterium minutissimum*
- d) *haemophilus ducreyi*.
- e) *chlamydia trachomatis*

1- (d)	2- (b)	3- (c )	4- (a)
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51- Maceration of toe web is caused by :

- a) dermatophytes.
- b) candida.
- c) Gram negative bacilli.
- d) all of the above

51- (d)

52- The first line of treatment in severe angio-oedema is:

- a) anti-histaminic.
- b) adrenaline.

- c) corticosteroid.
- d) calcium gluconate.
- e) morphine.

52- (b)

53- Hypospermia is diagnosed when the semen picture shows:

- a) semen volume less than 2 ml
- b) sperm count less than 20 million/ml.
- c) sperm motility less than 20%
- d) abnormal sperm morphology more than 20%

53- (a)

54- The following are true about the aetiology of ache vulgaris except:

- a) It is multifactorial
- b) Develops in a special type of pilosebaceous follicles .
- c) patients usually have normal serum androgen levels .
- d) Occurs in genetically predisposed .
- e) Intake of chocolates and nuts exaggerates the condition .

54- (e)

55- All of the following statements about gonorrhea in the adult females are true except:

- a) the condition is asymptomatic in 30- 50% of cases.
- b) Urethra and vagina are primary sites of infection.
- c) Metastatic complications are similar to those in male.
- d) In comparison to male longer courses of antibiotics are needed for cure .

55- (b)

56- The virus responsible for the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) primarily attacks:

- a) Helper lymphocytes.
- b) Natural killer cells.
- c) B-lymphocytes.

56- (a)



d) Suppressor lymphocytes.

57 – Laboratory diagnosis of AIDS is done by:

- a) Western blot
- b) Eastern blot
- c) Southern blot
- d) All of the above

57- (a)

58- Koebner's phenomenon can occur in :

- a) lichen simplex
- b) lichen planus
- c) lupus vulgaris
- d) lupus erythematosus

58- (b)

59- The following topical treatment is used in the treatment of psoriasis :

- a) sulfur
- b) crotamiton
- c) calcipotriol
- d) pyrethrins

59- (c)

60- A scarring lesion of the scalp with yellowish crusts surrounding the follicular openings can be :

- a) seborrheic dermatitis
- b) impetigo contagiosum
- c) Pityriasis rubra pilaris
- d) Favus

60- (d)

61- A diabetic female complaining of a glazed, moist, erythematous lesion. The edge is well-defined,

festooned with satellite lesions. The most probable diagnosis is :

- a) streptococcal intertrigo
- b) candidal infection
- c) dermatophytic infection
- d) dermatophytic infection
- d) erythrasma

61- (b)

62- The target cell of *Mycobacterium leprae* is the :

- a) Schwann cells
- b) Keratinocytes
- c) Langerhans cells
- d) Epithelial cells

62- (a)

63- The clinical type of scabies containing the largest number of *Sarcoptes scabiei* is :

- a) Norwegian scabies
- b) animal scabies
- c) scabies in the clean
- d) scabies in infants

63- (a)

64- The diagnosis of *Trichomonas Vaginalis* is confirmed by:

- a) methelene blue stained smear of urethral scraping
- b) culture on yolk- sac of chick embryo of urethral scraping
- c) hanging drop examination of urethral scraping
- d) gram stained smear of urethral scraping

64- (c)

65 All of the following statements about primary herpes simplex are true EXCEPT:

- a) affects children mostly .
- b) the vesicles and bullae show no tendency to grouping.



c) fever and constitutional symptoms occurs in the majority of cases.

d) spontaneous resolution occurs within 7 to 10 days

65- (b)

66- Iris lesion is pathognomonic for:

a) erythema nodosum.

b) chronic urticaria.

c) psoriasis.

d) erythema multiformis.

66- (d)

67- The recommended treatment for hypertrophic lichen planus is:

a) intralesional injection of triamcinolone.

b) short course of systemic corticosteroids.

c) combined salicylic acid 3% + corticosteroid ointment.

d) topical Hydrocortisone 1% ointment

67- (a)

68- All of the following about the aetiology of acne vulgaris are true EXCEPT:

a) develops in a special type of pilosebaceous follicles.

b) patients usually have normal serum androgen levels.

c) occurs in genetically predisposed.

d) intake of chocolates and nuts exacerbates the condition.

68- (d)

69- Chronic discoid lupus erythematosus treated by:

a) Systemic corticosteroids.

b) Systemic chloroquine sulfate.

c) Systemic azathioprine.

d) Systemic retinoids.

69- (b)

70- The most common site in bullous impetigo is:

a) Face

b) Scalp

c) Limbs

d) Trunk.

70- (d)

71- The commonest site for herald patch of pityriasis rosea is:

a) Trunk

b) Face

c) Leg

d) Buttocks

71- (a)

72- Post scabietic nodules are most commonly situated on the skin of:

a) Webs of the fingers

b) Scrotum

c) Around the umbilicus

d) Around the nipples

72- (d)

73- An infertile male presented with the following semen picture: volume 3 ml, sperm count 35 million/ ml, sperm motility immediately after liquefaction 60% and abnormal forms 50 %. This patient is diagnosed as having:

a) Oligozoospermia

b) Asthenozoospermia

c) Teratozoospermia

d) Neurozoospermia

73- (c)

74- Treponema pallidum could be easily detected by dark field examination in all of the following lesions except:

a) Gumma

b) Condyloma lata

c) Chancre.

d) Mucous patch.

74- (a)



75- Ketoconazole treatment may result in:

- a) Leukopenia
- b) Glomerulonephritis
- c) fixed drug eruption.
- d) Drug induced hepatitis

75- (d)

76- Gonococci are characterized by the following except that they are:

- a) gram positive
- b) kidney - shaped
- c) present mainly intracellular
- d) diplococi

76- (a)

77- The ejaculatory duct open in the :

- a) anterior urethra
- b) membranous urethra
- c) prostatic urethra
- d) bulbous urethra

77- (c)

78- Local complication of gonorrhoea in the male are all of the following except :

- a) urethritis
- b) littritis
- c) skenitis
- d) cowperitis

78- (c)

79- Stigmata of congenital syphilis are :

- a) interstitial keratitis
- b) Hutchinson's teeth and frontal bossing
- c) Saddle- shaped nose
- d) All of the above

79- (d)

80- A male patients has the following semen picture: volume 3 cc, sperm count 35 million/ml, sperm motility immediately after liquefaction 40% and abnormal forms 30% The diagnosis is :

- a) oligozoospermia
- b) azoospermia
- c) teratozoospermia
- d) asthenozoospermia

80- (d)

81- Koebner's phenomenon occurs in :

- a) molluscum contagiosum
- b) impetigo contagiosum
- c) warts
- d) pityriasis rosea

81- (c)

82- Match each of the following drugs with their accurate doses in the treatment of lupus vulgaris :

- 1- Ethambutol
- 2- Rifampicin
- 3- Isoniazid (INH)

- a) 5 mg/kg/day
- b) 10 mg/kg/day
- c) 15 mg/kg/day
- d) 20 mg/kg/day

1-	(c)	2-	(b)	3-	(a)
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82- White dermographism occurs in patients with :

- a) angioedema
- b) atopic dermatitis



- c) eczema herpeticum
- d) nummular dermatitis

82- (b)

83- Animal scabies infection is characterized by all of the following except that:

- a) it has a short incubation period
- b) it is self limiting
- c) it is not transmitted from human to human
- d) the lesions are warty and contain large number of mites

83- (d)

84- Which of the following drugs is NOT used in psoriasis vulgaris:

- a) Methotrexate
- b) Cyclosporin A
- c) Systemic corticosteroids
- d) Psoralen + UVA

84- (c)

85- In androgenic alopecia in the female (male pattern baldness) the hormonal profile will most likely show :

- a) Normal levels of serum free testosterone
- b) High levels of serum free testosterone
- c) High levels of serum progesterone
- d) High levels of serum oestrogen

85- (b)

86- Bilateral herpes zoster may occur in:

- a) Acute immune deficiency syndrome
- b) Hodgkin's disease
- c) Long term antibiotic therapy
- d) Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus

86- (b)

87- Scarring alopecia occurs mainly following:

- a) Scaly ringworm infection

- b) Black dot ringworm
- c) Kerion
- d) Favus

87- (d)

88- Chickenpox in a pregnant female can produce :

- a) undetected fetal chickenpox
- b) an embryopathy
- c) an infant born with lesion of chickenpox
- d) all of the above

88- (a)

89- Organic erectile dysfunction may be :

- a) arteriogenic
- b) venogenic
- c) neurogenic
- d) all of the above

89- (d)

90- Sycosis barbae is :

- a) Trichophyton rubrum infection
- b) Staphylococcus aureus infection
- c) a foreign body reaction to hair
- d) beta- hemolytic streptococcus infection

90- (b)

91- All of the following drugs are used in the treatment of scabies except :

- a) permethrin
- b) malathion
- c) pyrethrin
- d) crotamiton

91- (c)

92- Angular cheilitis (perleche) is caused by :

- a) chronic streptococcal infection
- b) candidal infection



c) vitamin B deficiency (riboflavin)

d) all of the above

92- (d)

93- The histopathologic changes in psoriasis are :

a) dilatation and tortuosity of the capillary loops in dermal papillae

b) parakeratosis

c) collection of neutrophils in the epidermis

d) all of the above

93- (d)

94- Which of the following skin diseases can affect the napkin area ;

a) candidiasis

b) contact dermatitis

c) seborrhoeic dermatitis

94- (a)

95- Which of the following systemic treatment is NOT used in Psoriasis Vulgaris:

a) methotrexate.

b) cyclosporine

c) corticosteroids

d) psolarens + UVA (PUVA).

95- (C)

96- A 20 year old male presented with single large hypopigmented dry anaesthetic macule on the back. Ulner nerves were thickened. Skin slit smear was negative for mycobacterium leprae. Histopathological examination showed an infiltrate composed of Epitheloid cells and lymphocytes. This case of leprosy will be classified as:

a) indeterminate leprosy.

b) borderline leprosy

c) tuberculoid leprosy

d) lepromatous leprosy

97- The treatment of the above mentioned case (according to the WHO recommendations) will be:

a) rifampicin caps.

b) dapson tabs.

c) rifampicin, dapson and clofazimine.

d) dapson and clofazimine.

97- (d)

98- Topical imidazoles are effective in the treatment of :

a) tinea corporis

b) cutaneous candidiasis

c) pityriasis versicolor

d) a & b.

e) a & b & c.

98- (c)

99- The target cell of mycobacterium leprae is the :

a) Langerhans cell

b) Schwan cell

c) Merkel cell

d) Keratinocyte

99- (b)

100- The lucid layer of the epidermis is seen most commonly in the skin of the :

a) axillae

b) scrotum

c) palms

d) face

100- (c)



101- The presence of exclamation mark hairs at the edge of alopecia areata denotes that the lesion is:

- a) self- limiting
- b) responding to treatment
- c) stable
- d) progressing

101- (d)

102- The most common site affected by Molluscum contagiosum in adults is :

- a) face and neck
- b) pubic region and genitals
- c) trunk
- d) buttocks

102- (a)

103- In a patient suffering from recurrent urticaria the most useful method to determine the cause is:

- a) scratch test
- b) patch test
- c) intradermal test
- d) thorough history
- e) clinical examination

103- (d)

104- Choose the most appropriate topical steroid for the treatment of infantile eczema:

- a) hydrocortisone (mild steroid)
- b) fluomethasone (moderately potent steroid)
- c) Betamethasone (potent steroid)
- d) Cobetasol (highly potent steroid)

104- (a)

105- which of the following skin conditions is contagious :

- a) pityriasis rosea.
- b) gunma.
- c) pityriasis versicolor.
- d) erythema nodosum
- e) non of the above

105- (c)

106- koebner's phenomenon can occur in all of the following diseases except:

- a) Psoriasis
- b) Pityriasis
- c) Lichen planus.
- d) Plane warts

106- (b)

107- Kaposi's varicelliform eruption is Herpes simplex infection in patients suffering from:

- a) primary irritant dermatitis
- b) Atopic dermatitis
- c) Stasis dermatitis
- d) Sensitization dermatitis
- e) All of the above.

107- (b)

108- All of the following are true concerning secondary syphilis in an adult male EXCEPT:

- a) The eruption is limited to the genital area.
- b) The eruption never vesiculates .
- c) The eruption is indurated
- d) The eruption is brownish and scaly.
- e) Specific tests for syphilis are always positive

108- (a)



109- Hypospermia is diagnosed when the semen picture shows:

- a) semen volume less than 2 ml.
- b) sperm count less than 20 million/ml.
- c) sperm motility less than 20 %
- d) abnormal sperm morphology more than 20%

109- (a)

110- Dendritic cells of the Epidermis include:

- a) Keratinocytes, and Melanocytes .
- b) Keratinocytes and Histeocytes.
- c) Langerhans cells and Fibroblasts
- d) Langerhans cells and Melanocytes.
- e) Histeocytes and Fibroblasts

110- (d)

111- In a patient suffering from contact dermatitis the most useful test is :

- a) Intradermal test.
- b) Patch test.
- c) Diascopy test.
- d) Grattage test.
- e) Tzanck test.

111- (b)

112- All of the following drugs can be used in the treatment of a Trichophyton:

- a) Griseofulvin
- b) Allylamine.
- c) Nystatin.
- d) Triazole.

112- (c)

113- Macerated toe web can caused by all of the following organisms Except:

- a) Corynebacterium mutissimum.
- b) Malassezia furfur.
- c) Gram-ve bacteria.
- d) Trichophyton rubrum.

113- (b)

114- All of the following are true about tuberculosis verrucosa cutis EXCEPT:

- a) Tuberculin test is positive.
- b) Lesions contains tubercle bacilli.
- c) Represents allergic response to tubercle bacilli
- d) transmitted by local inoculation

114- (c)

115- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), can be transmitted by all of the following methods EXCEPT.

- a) Shared needles.
- b) Mosquito bites.
- c) Transplacental.
- d) Blood transfusions
- e) Surgical instruments.

115- (b)

116- All of the following are true about gummatous ulcer EXCEPT:

- a) punched out edge.
- b) Indurated base.
- c) Covered by Dirty slough.
- d) Highly infectious.
- e) Lymph nodes are not enlarged.

116- (d)



117 - *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection is best demonstrated by:

- a) Gram stained urethral discharge.
- b) Unstained smear of urethral discharge.
- c) Hanging drop of urethral discharge.
- d) Gram stained lymph node aspirate.

117- (c)

118- Papular urticaria is caused by hypersensitivity to:

- a) Foods e.g. fish, eggs.
- b) drugs e. g. Penicillin , Sulfonamides.
- c) Insect bites e.g. fleas, mosquitoes.
- d) Clothes e.g. nylon, wool

118- (c)

119- All of the following are true about animal scabies EXCEPT:

- a) More extensive.
- b) Short incubation period.
- c) Absence of burrows.
- d) Can be transmitted from human to human.

119- (a)

120- All of the following topical treatments can be used in Acne vulgaris EXCEPT:

- a) Azaleic acid.
- b) Retenoic acid.
- c) Benzoyl peroxide.
- d) Erythromycin
- e) non of the above

120- (e)

121- Diascopy test can be used in the diagnosis of:

- a) lupus erythematosus
- b) lupus vulgaris.
- c) psoriasis.
- d) ring worm.

121- (b)

122- In the treatment of acute oozing eczema. You will prescribe:

- a) calamine lotion.
- b) potassium permanganate lotion.
- c) corticosteroid ointment
- d) zinc oxide paste.
- e) antibiotic cream.

122- (b)

123-Iris lesion is pathognomonic for:

- a) annular lichen planus.
- b)annular psoriasis.
- c) erytnema multiforme.
- d) circinate impetigo.

123- (c)

124-Erythrasma is caused by:

- a) epidermophyton floccosum.
- b) malassezia furfur.
- c) pityrosporum ovale.
- d) corynebacteria minutissimum.

124- (d)

125- In a semen analysis: The count was 42 million/cc, the motility was in the first hour 60% the abnormal forms were 50% and the pus cells were 5/H.P.F The term used to describe the abnormality present in this seminal picture is:

- a)oligozoospermia.
- b) athenozoospermia.
- c) teratozoospermia.
- d) pyozoospermia.

125- (c)

126- Balanitis is the affection of :

- a) the glans penis.
- b) the prepuce.



135- Iris lesion is pathognomonic for:

- a) erythema nodosum.
- b) chronic urticaria
- c) annular lichen planus.

135- (d)

136- All of the following findings are present in AIDS EXCEPT:

- a) absolute lymphocytic count below  $100/\text{mm}^3$ .
- b) inverted CD4/CD8 ratio
- c) strongly positive tuberculin test.
- d) elevated serum immunoglobulin levels.

136- (c)

137- In the treatment of a case of sub acute eczema, you will prescribe:

- a) lotions.
- b) creams.
- c) ointments
- d) fatty ointment.

137- (b)

138- The treatment of choice for condyloma acuminata in a pregnant female is:

- a) LASER.
- b) acetic acid.
- c) podophyllin paint.
- d) phenol paint.

138- (a)

139- Chronic discoid lupus erythematosus is treated with:

- a) systemic corticosteroids.
- b) systemic chloroquine sulfate.
- c) systemic azathioprine.
- d) systemic retinoids.

139- (b)

140- The commonest site for infantile eczema is:

- a) hands.
- b) legs.
- c) buttocks
- d) face.

140- (d)

141 - The primary site attacked by the virus of herpes zoster is:

- a) dorsal root ganglia.
- b) epidermal keratinocytes.
- c) anterior horn cells.
- d) epidermal nerve endings.

141- (a)

142- The site commonly affected in pompholyx (dyshidrosis) is:

- a) popliteal and cubital fossae
- b) nape of the neck.
- c) palmar surface and sides of fingers.
- d) dorsum of the foot.

142- (c)

143- A young female complains of a low grade fever associated with erythematous painful lesions on the shin of both legs. On examination, tender indurated nodules, bluish red in color are present on both legs, the most probable diagnosis is:

- a) erythema nodosum.
- b) erythema multiforme.
- c) furuncles
- d) cellulitis
- e) erysipelas.

143- (a)



144- Papular urticaria is caused by hypersensitivity to:

- a) Foods e.g. fish, Eggs.
- b) Drugs e.g. aspirin, penicillin.
- c) insect bites e.g. fleas, mosquitoes
- d) Clothes e.g. nylon, wool, synthetics

144- (c)

145- Scarring alopecia occurs mainly following:

- a) scaly ringworm infection.
- b) black dot ringworm
- c) kerion
- d) favus.

145- (d)

146- A 40- year old diabetic, obese female presented with mildly itchy semicircular finely scaly dry redish brown patch in the sub mammary area. The edge of the lesion well- defined. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a) erythrasma.
- b) seborrheic dermatitis.
- c) flexural psoriasis.
- d) candidiasis.

146- (d)

147- The diagnosis of trichomonas vaginalis is confirmed by:

- a) methelene blue stained smear of urethral scraping.
- b) culture on yolk- sac of urethral scraping
- c) hanging drop examination of urethral scraping.
- d) gram stained smear of urethral scraping.

147- (c)

148- A young male presented with slight dysuria and a scanty mucopurelent urethral discharge of 2 days duration. There was a history of sexual intercourse 18 days ago, Direct smear from the urethral discharge and

urethral scrapings showed no organisms. Gram stained smear revealed: pus cells+ epithelial cells + few Gram positive extra cellular cocci.

- a) E.coli.
- b) gonococcus.
- c) Trichomonas vaginalis.
- d) Chlamydia trachomatis

148- (d)

149 – The treatment of choice of the above mentioned condition is :

- a) sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim
- b) tetracycline
- c) metronidazole
- d) kanamycin.
- e) amoxycillin.

149- (e)

150 – All of the following statements about gonorrhea in the adult females are true except:

- a) the condition is asymptomatic in 30- 50% of cases.
- b) urethra and vagina are primary sites of infection.
- c) metastatic complications are similar to those in males
- d) in comparison to males, longer courses of antibiotics are needed for cure

150- (b)

151- The treatment of choice for syphilitic pregnant women in the second trimester with hypersensitivity to penicillin is:

- a) oral cephalosporin.
- b) oral tetracycline.
- c) oral erythromycin.
- d) oral sulphonamide.

151- (c)



152- All of the following are true about tuberculosis verrucosa cutis EXCEPT:

- a) Tuberculin test is positive
- b) Lesions contains tubercle bacilli.
- c) Represents allergic response to tubercle bacilli.
- d) Transmitted by local inoculation

152- (c)

153- All of the following can be used in the treatment of psoriasis EXCEPT:

- a) Calcipotriol.
- b) Ketoconazole.
- c) PUVA.
- d) Salicylic-Tar.
- e) Dithranol.

153-

154- All of the following drugs can be used in the treatment of Trichophyton Schoenleinii infection EXCEPT:

- a) Griseofulvin.
- b) Allylamine.
- c) Nystatin,
- d) Triazole

154- (c)

155 - Macerated toe web can be caused by all of the following organisms EXCEPT:

- a) Corynebacterium mutissimum .
- b) Pityrosporum orbiculare.
- c) Gram - ve bacteria.
- d) Trichophyton rubrum.

155- (b)

156- Trichomonas vaginalis infection is best demonstrated by:

- a) Gram stained urethral discharge.
- b) Unstained smear of urethral discharge.
- c) Hanging drop of urethral scraping.
- d) Gram stained lymph node aspirate.

156- (c)

157 - All of the following are true about animal scabies EXCEPT:

- a) More extensive lesions.
- b) Short incubation period.
- c) Absence of burrows .
- d) Can be transmitted from human to human

157- (d)

158- All of the following topical treatments can be used in Acne vulgaris EXCEPT:

- a) Azalic acid.
- b) Retenoic acid.
- c) Benzoyl peroxide
- d) Crotonitone.
- e) Erythromycin.

158- (d)

159- In the Herpes zoster ophthalmicus, the virus attacks:

- a) The gasserian ganglion.
- b) The geniculate ganglion.
- c) The stellate ganglion.
- d) The basal ganglia.
- e) The celiac ganglia.

159- (e)

160- Erythema nodosum leprosum is a manifestation of:

- a) Type I lepra reaction.
- b) Type II lepra reaction.
- c) Tuberculoid leprosy.

160- (b)



d) Indeterminate leprosy.

161- In a patient suffering from contact dermatitis the most useful test is:

- a) Intradermal test.
- b) Patch test.
- c) Diascopy test.
- d) Grattage test.

161- (b)

162- The most serious complication of impetigo contagiosum is :

- a) Orchitis.
- b) Myocarditis.
- c) Hepatitis.
- d) Meningitis.
- e) Glomerulonephritis.

162- (e)

163- In a semen analysis: The count was 42 million/c, the motility was in the first hour 60% the abnormal forms were 50% and the pus cells were 5/H.P.F. the term used to describe the abnormality present in this seminal picture is:

- a) Oligozoospermia.
- b) Athenozoospermia.
- c) Teratozoospermia.
- d) Pyozoospermia.

163- (c)

164- Balanitis is the affection of:

- a) The glans penis.
- b) The prepuce.
- c) The coronal sulcus.
- d) The fossa navicularis.

164- (a)

165- In the treatment of a syphilitic pregnant female in the second trimester, all of the following drugs:

- a) Amoxicillin.
- b) Erythromycin.
- c) Tetracycline
- d) Penicillin.

165- (a)

166 - In an adult female , gonorrhea affects mainly:

- a) Urethra and cervix .
- b) Vagina and cervix .
- c) Vagina and vulva .
- d) Cervix and endometrium.
- e) Vagina and endometrium.

166- (a)

167- The following lesions are present in acne vulgaris EXCEPT:

- a) Black comedons.
- b) White comedons.
- c) papules.
- d) Vesicles.
- e) Cysts.

167- (e)

168- A young male presented with dysuria and a scanty mucopurulent urethral discharge of 2 days duration. There was a history of sexual intercourse 18 days ago. Direct smear from the urethral discharge and urethral scrapings



showed no organisms. Gram stained smear revealed: pus cells + epithelial cells + few Gram positive extra cellular cocci. The most likely Causative organism in this case is:

- a) E. Coli.
- b) Gonococcus.
- c) Haemophilus ducreyi.
- d) Chlamydia trachomatis.

168- (d)

169- The treatment of choice of the above mentioned condition is:

- a) Benzathene penicillin.
- b) Tetracycline.
- c) Metronidazole.
- d) Kanamycin.

169- (b)

170 - Gonorrhea in an infant female can affect the:

- a) vulva
- b) eye
- c) urethra
- d) all of the above

(d)

171 - A young male presented with dysuria and a scanty mucopurulent urethral discharge of 2 days duration. There was a history of sexual intercourse 18 days ago. Direct smear from the urethral discharge and urethral Scrapings showed no organisms. Gram stained smear revealed: pus cells +

epithelial cells + few Gram positive extra cellular cocci. The most likely causative organism in this case is :

- a) E. coli.
- b) Gonococcus.
- c) Haemophilus ducreyi
- d) Chlamydia trachomatis

(d)

172 - The penile urethra pass through :

- a) the corpus spongiosum
- b) the corpus cavernosum
- c) the space between the corpus spongiosum and cavernosum.
- d) The space between the two corpora cavernosa

(a)



# Cross matching

- Match each of the following clinical picture below:

- 1- A 5 year old boy with small pearly white, whitish cheesy material, located on the trunk.
- 2- A 20 year old man with itchy vesicular edematous fingers.
- 3- A 25 year old female with small sterile p in crops on top of erythematous scaly papule.
- 4- A 6 year old girl with itchy red papule extremities.
- 5- A 30 year old female with itchy purplish on the forearms.

- a) *pustular psoriasis*.
- b) *dyshidrosis*.
- c) *papular urticaria*.
- d) *lichen planus*.
- e) *molluscum contagiosum*.

1-	(e)	2-	(b)	3-	(a)	4-	(c)	5-	(d)
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- Match each of the following diagnostic methods with the skin disease in which they are commonly used:

- 1- Tzanck smear.
- 2- Grattage test.
- 3- Diascopy test.
- 4- Slit skin smear.

- a) *psoriasis*.
- b) *herpes zoster*.
- c) *lupus vulgaris*.



d) *pityriasis versicolor*.

e) *lepromatous leprosy*.

1-	(b)	2-	(a)	3-	(c)	4-	(c)
----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

- 1- A 26 year old male presented with a painful erosions of the penis of 4 days duration. The lesions recurred three times during the last year. The erosions were preceded with multiple small vesicles. The regional lymph nodes were not enlarged. Wasserman reaction was negative.
- 2- A 26 year old male presented with painful erosion of the penis. The lesion recurred two times during the last year. The patient observed that the lesion appeared always in association with attacks of tonsillitis. Examination revealed a superficial erosion on the glans penis, surrounded with dusky erythema. It healed within seven days leaving permanent slate blue pigmentation. Wasserman reaction was negative.
- 3- Male patient, aged 28 years, presented with 4 painful ulcers on the penis and scrotum of 10 days duration. The ulcers have undermined edges and soft bases. The right inguinal lymph nodes were enlarged and tender. Wasserman reaction was negative.
- 4- A 20 year old male with a history of a shallow ulcer on the coronal sulcus which healed rapidly with no scar. The regional lymph nodes

were enlarged, tender and suppurate forming multiple sinuses and fistula. Wassermann reaction was negative.

a) *chancre*.

b) *chanoroid*.

c) *fixed drug eruption*.

d) *herpes potentials*

e) *lymphogranuloma venereum*.

1-	(d)	2-	(c)	3-	(b)	4-	(c)
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Match each of the following clinical picture with the appropriate diagnosis:

- 1- A 7- year- old boy complained of the sudden appearance of a generalized eruption of 2 days duration. Mild fever preceded the eruption. On examination, the lesions were mainly distributed on the abdomen, back and few lesions on the face and extremities. The lesions consisted of discrete vesicles, pustules and crusts.
- 2- A 5- year- old boy presented with multiple bullae on the trunk of one week duration. On examination, there were thin - walled vesicles and bullae containing serous fluid. Each was surrounded by erythema. Regional adenitis was noticed.
- 3- A 9 year- old boy noticed the sudden appearance of vesicles and bullae mainly on the extremities some of the lesions were annular, erythematous with the development of a vesicle in the center.

a) *erythema multiform*.

b) *chicken pox*.

c) *bullous impetigo*.



d) papular urticaria

1-	(b)	2-	(c)	3-	(a)
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Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

- 1- A 20 year old man with circular erythematous lesions having a vesicle in the center, mainly on the extremities with mucous membrane affection.
- 2- A 5 year old child with thin-walled vesicles surrounded by erythema on the chin, some of the lesions are crusted.
- 3- A 15 year old lady with grouped small vesicles on an erythematous base around the mouth.
- 4- A 20 year old man with well-defined round erythematous lesion covered with vesicles and crusts on extensor aspect of right forearm.
- 5- One year old infant with itchy erythematous and oedematous lesion on both cheeks covered with vesicles and crusts.

- a) *impetigo contagiosum*.
- b) *herpes simplex*.
- c) *discoïd eczema*.
- d) *erythema multiforme*.
- e) *atopic dermatitis*.

1-	(d)	2-	(a)	3-	(b)	4-	(c)	5-	(e)
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Match each of the following clinical picture with the appropriate diagnosis:

- 1- A 30-year-old male patient presented with multiple, recurrent, superficial painful ulcers of the external genitalia. The patient gave also a history of the occurrence of similar lesions in the oral cavity. The lymph nodes were not enlarged.
- 2- A 35-year-old male patient presented with recurrent, multiple, painful, superficial ulcers of the external genitalia. The lesion started as group of vesicles on an erythematous base. Lymph nodes were not enlarged.
- 3- A 35-years-old male patient presented with multiple, painful ulcers of the external genitalia. The draining lymph nodes were enlarged, painful, matted together and attached to the overlying skin.
- 4- A 35-year old male patient presented with an ulcerated nodule on the external genitalia. The lesion was painless with an indurated base. Lymph nodes were not enlarged.

- a) *gumma*.
- b) *chancroid*.
- c) *herpes progenitalis*.
- d. *behcet's disease*
- e) *granuloma inguinale*

1-	(d)	2-	(c)	3-	(b)	4-	(a)
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Match each of the following diseases with their causative organism :

- 1- plane wart
- 2- Scrofuloderma
- 3- Kerion
- 4- Molluscum contagiosum

- a) *trichophyton verrucosum* .
- b) *Streptococci* .
- c) *Poxvirus* .
- d) *Mucobacterium tuberculosis* .
- e) *Human papilloma virus* .

1- (c)	2- (d)	3- (a)	4- (e)
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Match each of the following :

- 1- A 5 year old child with thin walled vesicles and pustules surrounded by erythema on the chin, some of the lesions are crusted.
- 2- One year old infant with itchy erythematous and edematous lesions on both cheeks covered with vesicles and crusts .
- 3- A 7 year old child with small pearly white umbilicated sessile papules,, containing whitish cheesy material located on the face.
- 4- A 10 year old child with small grouped vesicles around the mouth, some lesions are crusted.
- 5- 6 year old child with generalized thin- walled vesicles, papules and pustules, of acute onset, pearling in crops, some of the lesions are cursed.

- a) *molluscum contagiosum*
- b) *impetigo contagiosum*

- c) *A topic dermatitis*
- d) *chicken pox.*
- c) *Herpes simplex*

1- (b)	2- (c)	3- (a)	4- (e)	5- (d)
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For each numbered item select the lettered option that is associated with it:

- 1- Condyloma accuminata
- 2- Scrofuloderma
- 3- Ecthyma
- 4- Kerion

- a) *Staphylococci*
- b) *Papova virus.*
- c) *Microsporum canis*
- d) *Treponema pallidum*
- c) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis.*

1- (b)	2- (e)	3- (a)	4- (c)
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Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below :

- 1- A 26 year old male presented with painful erosions of the penis of 4 days duration. The lesions recurred three times during the last year. The erosions were preceded with multiple small vesicles. The regional lymph nodes were enlarged. Wasserman reaction was negative.



2- A 22 year old male presented with painful erosion of the penis. The lesions recurred two times during the last year the patient observed that the lesion appeared always in association with attacks of tonsillitis. Examination revealed a superficial erosion on the glans penis, surrounded with dusky erythema. It healed within seven days leaving permanent slate blue pigmentation. Wasserman reaction was negative.

3- A 28 year old male presented with 4 painful ulcers on the penis and scrotum of 10 days duration. The ulcers have undermined edge and bases. The right inguinal lymph nodes were enlarged and tender. Wasserman reaction was negative.

4- A 20 year old male with a history of a shallow ulcer on the coronal sulcus which healed rapidly leaving no scar. The regional lymph nodes were enlarged, tender and suppurate forming multiple sinuses and fistulae. Wasserman reaction was negative.

a) *chancroid*.

b) *chancre*.

c) *herpes progenitalis*.

d) *lymphogranuloma. Venereum*.

e) *fixed drug eruption*.

1- (c)	2- (e)	3- (a)	4- (d)
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Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

1- Male patient, aged 28 years, presented with 4 ulcers on the penis and scrotum of 10 days duration. Examination showed multiple painful ulcers were with undermined edge and soft base. The lymph nodes

on the right inguinal region were enlarged and tender. Wasserman reaction negative.

2- 22 years old man presented with painful erosion of the penis. The lesion recurred three times during the last year. The patient observed that the lesion appeared always in association with attacks of tonsillitis. Examination revealed a superficial erosion on the glans penis, surrounded with dusky erythema. It healed with seven days leaving permanent slate blue pigmentation. Wasserman negative.

3- A male patient 26 years old presented with a painful erosion of the penis of 4 days duration. The erosions were preceded with multiple small vesicles. The regional lymph nodes, were not enlarged. Wasserman reaction: negative.

a) *Chancre*

b) *Chancroid*

c) *Lymphogranuloma venereum*

d) *Herpes progenitalis*

e) *Fixed drug eruption*

1- (b)	2- (e)	3- (d)
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Match each of the following clinical picture with the appropriate diagnosis :

1- A 30- year – old female patient presented with multiple recurrent superficial painful ulcers of the external genitalia. The patient gave also a history of the occurrence of similar lesions in the oral cavity. The lymph nodes were not enlarged



2- A 35- year old female patient presented with recurrent , multiple; painful, superficial ulcers of the external genitalia .The lesions started as grouped vesicles on an erythematous base. Lymph nodes were not enlarged.

3- A 35- year- old female patient presented with multiple ulcers on the external genitalia. The draining lymph nodes were enlarged, painful, matted together and attached to the overlying skin .

4- A 35- year- old female patient presented with few ulcers surrounded with bluish discoloration on the external genitalia. She gave also a history of previous occurrence of the same lesions at the same site after attacks of tonsillitis. Lymph nodes were not enlarged

a) *lymphogranuloma venereum*

b) *chancroid*

c) *herpes progenitalis*

d) *fixed drug eruption*

e) *Behcet's disease*

1-	(e)	2-	(c)	3-	(b)	4-	(d)
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Match each of following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given:

1- A 22 year old male patient presented with painful erosion of the penis of 4 days duration. The erosions were preceded with multiple small vesicles. The regional lymph nodes were not enlarged. Wassermann reaction : negative.

2- A 25 year old male presented with an ulcer on the penis of 8 days duration. Examination showed an ulcer 2 cm in diameter situated on

the coronal sulcus. The ulcer had an indurated base and its oozes serum. The inguinal lymph nodes on both sides were slightly enlarged, painless and not tender. Wassermann reaction: negative.

3- A 28 year old male presented with 4 ulcers on the penis and scrotum of 10 days duration. Examination showed multiple ulcers with an undermined edge, soft base and were painful. The lymph nodes on the right inguinal region were enlarged and tender . Wassermann reaction negative

a) *lymphogranuloma venereum*.

b) *chancroid*.

c) *Herpes progenitalis*

d) *tuberculous ulcers*

e) *chancre*.

1-	(c)	2-	(c)	3-	(b)
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Match each of the following diseases with their specific treatment

1- Erectile dysfunction

2- Trichomonas vaginalis infection

3- Candidal vulvovaginitis

a) *metronidazole*

b) *triazole*

c) *allylamine*

d) *sildenafil*

1-	(d)	2-	(a)	3-	(b)
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Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

- 1- A female patient, 45 year old, developed brownish patches on the upper medial aspects of both thighs and axillae. The lesions were well defined, slightly itchy and covered with fine brownish scales.
- 2- An obese female patient, 35 year old developed crural lesion two months duration. The patches were bright red in color, well defined and with a festooned edge. Other newly erupting papulo-vesicular and vesiculo - pustular lesions were seen outside the edge of the main patch.
- 3- A female athletic, 25 years old, complained of a red patch affecting the crural area and extending to the buttocks. The lesion were itchy. Examination showed a well defined patch with a slightly raised border covered with small papules, vesicles and crusts. the central area of the lesion was brownish and covered with fine scales.

- a) candidiasis
- b) Tinea cruris.
- c) Streptococcal intertrigo.
- d) Erythrasma.

1-	(b)	2-	(a)	3-	(b)
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Match each of the following disease with their causative organism :

- 1- erythrasma
- 2- ecthyma
- 3- kerion

4- molluscum contagiosum

- a) pox virus
- b) trichophyton verrucosum
- c) corynebacterium minutissimum
- d) Staphylococci
- e) Human papilloma virus

1-	(c)	2-	(d)	3-	(b)	4-	(a)
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Match each of the following clinical manifestations with the different stages of syphilis

- 1- Sabre tibia
- 2- condyloma latum
- 3- gumma
- 4- syphilitic osteochondritis (syphilitic pseudo-paralysis)

- a) early congenital syphilis
- b) late congenital syphilis
- c) tertiary stage of syphilis
- d) secondary stage of syphilis

1-	(b)	2-	(d)	3-	(c)	4-	(a)
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Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis :

- 1- A 10-year- old boy presented with a diffuse erythema and scaling of the scalp without falling of hair. The trunk showed well- defined scaly patches with follicular hyper keratotic papules.



2- A 9-year-old boy presented with scalp affection. The lesions were in the form of erythematous areas, covered by dense white scales. The hairs were intact. The trunk showed sharply circumscribed erythematous plaques, covered with white scales.

3- A 10-year-old boy presented with a well defined area of the scalp covered with fine grey scales. The hairs in the erythematous patch with spreading active, raised edge formed of fine papules, vesicles, pustules and crusts.

- a) scaly ring worm
- b) psoriasis
- c) seborrheic dermatitis
- d) pityriasis rubra pilaris

1-	(d)	2-	(b)	3-	(a)
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Match each of the following clinical picture with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

1- A 22-year-old lady with several annular lesions on the trunk with an elevated red border covered with whitish glistening scales. The scalp shows well defined areas covered with similar scales, the nails show pitting.

2- A 30-year-old man with annular lesions on the forehead. The center is slate blue and the border is violaceous and waxy. The condition is exacerbated by exposure to sun.

3- A 2-year-old boy with an annular lesion on the abdomen with crusted border. The crusts were relatively thick, gummy in

consistency and brownish in color. Two thin walled vesicles were present nearby.

- a) pityriasis rosea.
- b) annular psoriasis
- c) circinate impetigo
- d) tinea circinata
- e) annular lichen planus.

1-	(b)	2-	(e)	3-	(c)
----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Match each of the following drugs (column A) with the disease in which it is used (column B) :

- 1- Etretinate
- 2- Anti-malarials.
- 3- PUVA.
- 4- Oral tetracycline
- 5- Topical 2% crude coal tar.

- a) Acne Vulgaris
- b) Discoid lupus erythematosus
- c) Psoriasis

1)	(c)	2-	(b)	3-	(c)	4-	(a)	5-	(e)
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Match each of the following diseases with their specific treatment:

- 1- Erectile dysfunction
- 2- Trichomonas vaginalis infection



3- Candidal vulvovaginitis

e) metronidazole

f) triazole

g) allylamine

h) sildenafil

1-	(d)	2-	(a)	3-	(b)
----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

1- A female patient, 45 year old, developed brownish patches on the upper medial aspects of both thighs and axillae. The lesions were well defined, slightly itchy and covered with fine brownish scales.

2- An obese female patient, 35 year old developed crural lesion two months duration. The patches were bright red in color, well defined and with a festooned edge. Other newly erupting papulo-vesicular and vesiculo - pustular lesions were seen outside the edge of the main patch.

3- A female athletic, 25 years old, complained of a red patch affecting the crural area and extending to the buttocks. The lesion were itchy. Examination showed a well defined patch with a slightly raised border covered with small papules, vesicles and crusts. the central area of the lesion was brownish and covered with fine scales.

a) candidiasis

b) Tinea cruris.

c) Streptococcal intertrigo.

d) Erythrasma.

1-	(b)	2-	(a)	3-	(b)
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a) pox virus

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c) corynebacterium minutissimum

d) Staphylococci

e) Human papilloma virus

1-	(c)	2-	(d)	3-	(b)	4-	(a)
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Match each of the following clinical manifestations with the different stages of syphilis :

1- Sabre tibia

2- condyloma latum

3- gumma

4- syphilitic osteochondritis (syphilitic pseudo-paralysis)

a) early congenital syphilis

b) late congenital syphilis



c) tertiary stage of syphilis

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1- (b)	2- (d)	3- (c)	4- (a)
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1- A 10-year- old boy presented with a diffuse erythema and scaling of the scalp without falling of hair. The trunk showed well- defined scaly patches with follicular hyper keratotic papules.

2- A 9- year- old boy presented with scalp affection. The lesions were in the form of erythematous areas, covered by dense white scales. The hairs were intact. The trunk showed sharply circumscribed erythematous plaques, covered with white scales.

3- A 10-year- old boy presented with a well defined area of the scalp covered with fine grey scales. The hairs in the erythematous patch with spreading active, raised edge formed of fine papules, vesicles, pustules and crusts.

a) scaly ring worm

b) psoriasis

c) seborrheic dermatitis

d) pityriasis rubra pilaris

1- (d)	2- (b)	3- (a)
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Match each of the following clinical picture with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

1- A 22-year- old lady with several annular lesions on the trunk with an elevated red border covered with whitish glistening scales. The scalp shows well defined areas covered with similar scales. the nails show pitting.

2- A 30- year old man with annular lesions on the forehead. The center is slate blue and the border is violaceous and waxy. The condition is exacerbated by exposure to sun.

3- A 2- year old boy with an annular lesion on the abdomen with crusted border. The crusts were relatively thick , gummy in consistency and brownish in color. Two thin walled vesicles were present nearby.

a) pityriasis rosea.

b) annular psoriasis

c) circinate impetigo

d) tinea circinata

e) annular lichen planus.

1- (b)	2- (e)	3- (c)
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Match each of the following drugs (column A) with the disease in which it is used (column B) :

1- Etretinate

2- Anti-malarials.

3- PUVA.

4- Oral tetracyclin



5- Topical 2% crude coal tar.

a) *Acne Vulgaris*

b) *Discoid lupus erythematosus*

c) *Psoriasis*

1)	(c)	2-	(b)	3-	(c)	4-	(a)	5-	(c)
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Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

1- A 26- year- old male presented with painful erosions of the penis of 4 days duration. The lesions recurred three times during the last year. The erosions were preceded with multiple small vesicles. The regional lymph nodes were not enlarged, wasserman reaction was negative.

2- A 22- year- old male presented with painful erosion of the penis. The lesion recurred two times during the last year. The patient observed that the lesion always in association with attacks of tonsillitis. Examination revealed a superficial erosion on the glans penis, surrounded with dusky erythema. It healed within seven days leaving permanent slate blue pigmentation. Wasserman reaction was negative.

3- A 28-year old male presented with a penile ulcer on the coronal sulcus of 8 days duration. The ulcer has an indurated base and the

surface oozes serum. The regional lymph nodes were enlarged, painless and not tender. Wasserman reaction was negative.

4- A 20 years old male with a history of a shallow ulcer on the coronal sulcus which healed rapidly leaving no scar. The regional lymph nodes were enlarged, tender and suppurate forming multiple sinuses and fistulae. Wasserman reaction was negative.

a) *chancre.*

b) *chancroid.*

c) *fixed drug eruption*

d) *herpes progenitalis.*

e) *lymphogranuloma venereum.*

1-	(d)	2-	(c)	3-	(a)	4-	(e)
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For each numbered item, select the lettered option that is associated with it:

1- *haemophilus ducreyi.*

2- *treponema pallidum*

3- *chlamydia trachomatis*

a) *lymphogranuloma venereum*

b) *condytoma lata.*

c) *molluscum contagiosum.*

d) *granuloma inguinale .*

e) *chancroid*

1-	(c)	2-	(b)	3-	(a)
----	-----	----	-----	----	-----



Match each of the following clinical picture with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

- 1- An 8 year old child complaining of itchy excoriated papules and pustules on the hands. The same lesions are present on the genitalia and around the umbilicus. Two of his brothers have the same complaint.
- 2- An 9 year old child complaining of severely itchy thick walled vesicular eruption on both hands, mainly on the sides of the fingers. The condition resolved with out evident oozing, the rest of the body was free.
- 3- An 8 year old child complaining of a recurrent itchy edematous papulo-vesicular eruption on both hands and feet some of the lesions are present on the trunk. His younger brother has the same complaint.

- a) *Scabies.*
- b) *Papular urticaria*
- c) *Contact dermatitis*
- d) *Dyshidrosis .*

1-	(a)	2-	(d)	3-	(b)
----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Match each of the following clinical picture with the appropriate diagnosis below:

- 1- One year old infant with itchy erythematous and edematous lesions on both cheeks covered with vesicles and crusts.
- 2- A 10- year old child with small grouped vesicles around the mouth, some lesions are crusted.

- 3- A 6- year old child with generalized thin- wall vesicles, papules and pustules of acute onset. Appearing in crops. Some of the lesions are crusted.

- a) *herpes simplex.*
- b) *chicken pox.*
- c) *atopic dermatitis*
- d) *candidiasis*

1-	(e)	2-	(a)	3-	(b)
----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given:

- 1- A 22 year old lady with several annular lesion on the trunk with an elevated red border covered with whitish glistening scales. The scalp shows well defined areas covered with similar scales. The nails show pitting
- 2- A 30 year old man with annular lesion on the forehead. The center is slate blue and the border is violaceous and waxy. The condition is exacerbated by exposure to sun.
- 3- A 2 year old boy with an annular lesion on the abdomen with crusted border. The crusts were relatively thick, gummy in consistency and brownish in color. Two thin walled vesicles were present nearby .

- a) *pityriasis rosea.*
- b) *annular psoriasis.*
- c) *circinate impetigo.*
- d) *tinea circinata*



*e) annular lichen planus.*

1- (b)	2- (e)	3- (c)
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Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

- 1- A Male university student presented with hypo-pigmented skin eruption of 6 weeks duration. On examination: the lesions were distributed on the trunk, lower part of the neck and the arms. The lesions consisted of hypo-pigmented macules of various sizes and shapes. On closer examination, the surface of the lesion was found to be covered with fine scales; few brownish scaly macules were also found.
- 2- A 26 year old female complained of whitish lesions on the chest back and dorsa of the hands. On examination: de-pigmented macules of various sized and shapes were found. Some of them were surrounded by a thin rim of hyper-pigmentation. The skin in the affected area was completely normal (a part from the loss of pigment) the condition was not preceded by trauma or inflammation
- 3- A young male presented with a single hypo-pigmented patch on the side of the chest. On examination: the lesion was well defined, rounded, measured 6 cm in diameter, dull white and dry. The pin prick and touch sensation in the affected area were lost.

- a) *pityriasis versicolor*
- b) *tuberculoid leprosy*
- c) *vitiligo*

*d) partial albinism.*

1- (a)	2- (e)	3- (b)
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Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

- 1- Male patient, aged 8 years, presented with 4 painful ulcers on the penis and scrotum of 10 days duration. The ulcers have undermined edges and soft bases. The right inguinal lymph nodes were enlarged and tender. Wasserman reaction was negative.
- 2- A 22 year old male presented with painful erosion of the penis. The lesion recurred two times during the last year. The patient observed that the lesion appeared always in association with attacks of tonsillitis. Examination revealed a superficial erosion on the glans penis, surrounded with dusky erythema. It healed within seven days leaving permanent slate blue pigmentation wasserman reaction was negative.
- 3- A 26 year old male presented with a painful erosion of the penis of 4 days duration. The lesions recurred three times during the last year. The erosions were preceded with multiple small vesicles. The regional lymph nodes were not enlarged. Wasserman reaction was negative.
- 4- A 20 year old male presented with a penile ulcer of 8 days duration. The ulcer is 1 cm in diameter, situated on the coronal sulcus, with indurated base and the surface oozes serum. The regional lymph nodes were enlarged, painless and not tender. Wasserman reaction was negative.

- a) *chancere*



- b) chancroid  
c) lymphogranuloma venereum  
d) herpes progenitalis.  
e) fixed drug eruption.

1-	(b)	2-	(c)	3-	(d)	4-	(a)
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Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

- 1- An 18 year old female complaining of a well defined rounded reddish area on the scalp. the area is devoid of hairs, with a central thin, non contractile scar. The surface of the lesion is covered with adherent scales.
- 2- A 13 year old female complaining of multiple erythematous patches on the scalp, the hairs in such areas are matted with sticky yellowish crust. Two tender swellings are felt in the occipital region.
- 3- A 19 year old female complaining of itchy erythematous patches on the scalp covered by yellowish greasy scales encircling the hair and in between the hairs. Similar lesions are found on the eye brows and retro-auricular areas.
- 4- A 13 year old female complaining of chronic scalp lesion formed of multiple yellow dry crusts surrounding the opening of hair follicles. The hairs in the lesion are thick, lusterless and non-broken.

- a) psoriasis.  
b) Favus.  
c) Seborrheic dermatitis.

- d) Discoid lupus erythematosus .  
e) Impetigo contagiosum.

1-	(d)	2-	(e)	3-	(c)	4-	(b)
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Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:

- 1- A 5 year old boy with an annular erythematous lesion on the abdomen with yellowish thick, gummy crusted border. The thin walled vesicles are present nearby.
- 2- A 22 year old lady with multiple elevated erythematous lesions on the trunk, the borders of which are covered with whitish glistening scales. Removal of the scales reveals pin point bleeding spots.
- 3- A 19 year old female with an itchy circular erythematous lesion on the trunk. The edge shows tiny vesicles, pustules and crusts . the center is covered with fine scales.
- 4- A 17 year old female with an oval lesion on the trunk with a reddish border, not raised, covered with fine whitish irregular scales. The center is brown in color.

- a) Circinate impetigo  
b) Pityriasis rosea .  
c) Tinea circinata.  
d) Annular lichen planus.  
e) Annular psoriasis.

1-	(a)	2-	(e)	3-	(c)	4-	(b)
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Match each of the following clinical appearance of penile lesions with appropriate diagnosis:

- 2- Multiple recurrent painful erythematous tiny superficial erosions on the penile shaft.
- 3- Recurrent painful large erosion on the glans penis surrounded by a dusky erythema.
- 4- Multiple painful ulcers on the penile shaft and scrotum with undermined edges.
- 5- Two opposed ulcers on the coronal sulcus with indurated base and oozing serum.

- a) *Chancere.*
- b) *Herpes progenitalis.*
- c) *Soft sore.*
- d) *Drug eruption.*
- e) *Lymphogranuloma venereum*

2- (b)	3- (d)	4- (c)	5- (a)
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# MCQ EXAM



## M.C.Q EXAM

1- Cicatricial alopecia may be caused by :

- a) Psoriasis
- b) Trichotillomania
- c) Lichen planus
- d) Syphilis
- e) Telogen effluvium

2- All of the following skin diseases may be associated with nail changes except:

- a) Lichen planus
- b) Lupus vulgaris
- c) Alopecia areata
- d) Psoriasis

3- Erythema nodosum may present a reaction to all the following except:

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Sarcoidosis
- c) Psoriasis
- d) Deep fungal infection
- e) Leprosy

4- A young male presented with slight dysuria and a scanty mucopurulent discharge of 2 days duration. There was a history of sexual intercourse 18 days before. Direct smear from the urethral discharge and urethral scrapings showed no organisms. Gram stained smear revealed pus cells and epithelial cells.

The most likely causative organism in this case is:

- a) E-coli
- b) N-gonorrhea
- c) Trichomonas vaginalis
- d) Chlamydia trachomatis

5- The treatment of choice of the above mentioned condition is:

- a) Sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim
- b) Metronidazole
- c) Kanamycin
- d) Doxycycline

e) Amoxycillin

6- An eight year old boy under treatment for acute glomerulonephritis in the nephrology department. Skin examination showed areas of erythema on the face, neck and arms. The scalp showed areas of crustations and loss of hair. The mother gave history of yellowish brown crusts over the areas of erythema 2 weeks before.

The most probable diagnosis of the cutaneous lesions was:

- a) Erythema multiforme
- b) Primary herpes simplex
- c) Impetigo contagiosum
- d) Chicken pox
- e) SLE

Match each of the following diagnostic techniques with its correct indications:

7- Rigiscan

a) Evaluation of penile arteries.

8- Cavernosometry

b) Diagnosis of psychogenic impotence.

9- Penile duplex

c) Evaluation of penile venous system.

d) Registering the nerve conduction.

10- Functions of Sertoli cells include all of the following except:

- a) Phagocytosis of degenerated germ cells
- b) Mechanical support to germ cells
- c) Sharing in the formation of blood-testis barrier
- d) Secretion of testosterone

11- Wood's light examination in a case of Malassezia furfur infection gives:

- a) Coral red fluorescence
- b) No fluorescence
- c) Golden yellow fluorescence
- d) Green fluorescence

Match each of the following clinical pictures with the appropriate diagnosis given below:



12- A 12 years old child presented with an acute generalized eruption in the form of multiple erythematous papules and vesicles over the center of reddish macules. The patient gave history of grouped vesicles on an erythematous base on the upper lip one week before.

13- A 10 year old child presented with firm pruritic papules over small oedematous erythematous macules, on the extensor surfaces of the limbs and trunk. The mother gave history that he had similar attacks over the previous 2 months.

14- An 8 year old child presented with an acute generalized eruption involving the scalp, face, abdomen, and limbs in the form of erythematous papules, vesicles and pustules. The child complained of running nose and low grade fever 2 dys before.

- a) Chicken pox
- b) Infantile eczema
- c) Erythema multiform
- d) Papular urticaria
- e) Atopic dermatitis

15- To monitor the response to therapy in a syphilitic patient, you will use:

- a) Dark field microscopy
- b) Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL)
- c) Treponema pallidum immobilization test (TPI)
- d) Fluorescent Treponemal Antibody absorption test (FTA-ABS)
- e) Treponema Pallidum Haemagglutination test (TPHA)

16- All of the following is true about the epididymis except:

- a) Is the site of sperm maturation
- b) Is formed of a single tubule
- c) Secretes most of the fluid content of the ejaculate
- d) Sperms take about 2 weeks to transverse it
- e) Is postrolateral to the testis

17- Infections which can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy and labour include all the following except:

- a) Syphilis
- b) Trichomonas vaginalis
- c) Herpes simplex
- d) Gonorrhea
- e) AIDS

18- All of the following drugs are known to precipitate systemic lupus erythematosus except:

- a) Griseofulvin
- b) Methotrexate
- c) Penicillamine
- d) Phenyl butazone
- e) Hydralazine

19- Azaleic acid is used in the treatment of:

- a) Pityriasis rosea
- b) Chloasma
- c) Miliaria
- d) Pityriasis rubra pilaris
- e) Psoriasis

20- Which of the following clinical varieties of psoriasis is commonly preceded by streptococcal infection:

- a) Erythrodermic psoriasis
- b) Pustular psoriasis
- c) Guttate psoriasis
- d) Arthropathic psoriasis

21 In the process of erection, conversion of GTP to cGMP is under the influence of:

- a) 5 alpha reductase
- b) Phosphodiesterase
- c) Nitric oxide
- d) Norepinephrine

22- The most serious opportunistic infection in AIDS is:

- a) Chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis
- b) Pneumocystitis carinii
- c) Bilateral extensive herpes zoster
- d) Herpes simplex type II



23- The transport medium used for Gonococci is:

- a) Chocolate agar
- b) Blood agar
- c) Thayer Martin
- d) Modified Thayer Martin medium
- e) Sabouraud's agar

24- The term latent syphilis denotes:

- a) Subclinical infection
- b) Cutaneous eruption with negative serology
- c) Positive serology with absent clinical lesions
- d) Positive standard tests with negative specific tests

25- In bilateral epididymal obstruction, the semen picture is expected to show:

- a) Normal semen volume and oligozoospermia
- b) Low semen volume and oligozoospermia
- c) Normal semen volume and azoospermia
- d) Low semen volume and azoospermia

26- The treatment of choice for condyloma acuminata is:

- a) Castellani paint
- b) Podophyllin paint
- c) Phenol paint
- d) Gentian violet 2% paint

27- Persistent itching following treatment of scabies is due to:

- a) Acrophobia
- b) Irritation from medication
- c) Nodular scabies
- d) All of the above

28- All of the following factors are involved in the pathogenesis of acne vulgaris except:

- a) Propionibacterium acne
- b) Free fatty acid formation
- c) Hyperkeratosis of the pilosebaceous duct
- d) Diet

e) Testosterone

29- In the treatment of acute oozing eczema, you will prescribe:

- a) Solution
- b) Cream
- c) Ointment
- d) Paste

30- Ulner nerves are more affected in leprosy due to the following except:

- a) Covered by thick schwann sheath
- b) Vulnerable to trauma
- c) Located superficially
- d) Mixed nerve (sensory & motor)

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
c	b	c	d	d	c	b	c	a	d
11)	12)	13)	14)	15)	16)	17)	18)	19)	20)
c	c	d	a	b	c	b	b	b	c
21)	22)	23)	24)	25)	26)	27)	28)	29)	30)
c	b	c	c	c	b	d	d	a	d



Primary Lesion Of Herpes Simplex:

- A- Vesicle
- B- Papule
- C- Nodule
- D- Scales

18- In Herpes Zoster All The Following are Correct Except:

- A- Cause By Varicella Zoster Virus.
- B- Neuralgia Is A Common Complication
- B- Best Treated By Azyclovir Tab.
- C- Lesion Are Usually Bilateral

19- Warts Are Treated By:

- A- Electrical Cautery.
- B- Cryo- Cautery.
- C- HIV
- D- Retrovirus.

20- Causative Organism Of Moluscum Contagiosum Is:

- A- Eczema
- B- Ecthyma
- C- Erysipelas.
- D- Cellulites

21- Ulcerative Form of Impetigo:

- A- Eczma.
- B- Ecthyma.
- C- Erysipelas
- D- Cellulites.

22- Folliculitis of the Beard Area In Adult:

- A- Tinea Barbae.
- B- Sycosis Barbae.
- C- Kerion.
- D- Non

23- Tertiary Lesion Of Lichen Planus:

- A- Hypopigmentation.
- B- Hyperpigmentation.
- C- Depigmentation
- D- Non

24- Tertiary Lesion Of Pityriasis Rosea:

- A- Hypopigmented Macule.
- B- Herold Patch.
- C- wheals
- D- Violaceous Papule.

25- The Following are Common Association With Lichen Planus Except:

A- Nail Affection.

B- Oral L. P

C- Koebner's Phenomenon.

D- Cicatricial Alopecia.

E- Epistaxis.

26- A 40 year old diabetic, obese female presented with Itchy, Semicircular, erythematous patch on the medial aspect of upper thigh. The edge of the lesion was well-defined with multiple papules and vesicles. The most probable diagnosis is:

- A- erythrasma
- B- tinea cruris.
- C- Flexural psoriasis.
- D- candidiasis.

27- A young male presented with a single hypopigmented patch on the side of chest on examination: the lesion was well defined, rounded, measured 6 cm in diameter, dull white and dry. The pin prick and touch sensation in the affected area were lost

- a) Pityriasis versicolor.
- b) Tuberculoid leprosy.
- c) Vitiligo.
- d) Partial albinism.

\* Match the Following:

28- Male patient 25 years old, presented with an ulcer of the penis of 8 days duration. Examination showed an ulcer 2 cm in diameter situated on the coronal sulcus.

The ulcer has an indurated base and its surface oozes serum. The inguinal lymph nodes were slightly enlarged, painless and not tender. Wassermann reaction negative.

29- Male patient aged 28 years presented with 4 ulcers of the penis and scrotum of 10 days duration. Examination showed multiple ulcers with an undermined edge, soft base and were painful. The lymph nodes on the right inguinal region were enlarged and tender. Wassermann reaction: negative.

30- A male patient presented with a painful erosion of the penis of 4 days duration. The erosions were preceded with multiple small vesicles. The regional lymph nodes were not enlarged. Wassermann regional negative.

- a) Lymphogranuloma venereum.
- b) Herpes progenitalis
- c) Tuberculous ulcers.
- d) Chancre.

1- C	2- D	3- B	4- D	5- C	6- A	7- C	8- C	9- C	10- D
11- C	12- B	13- C	14- C	15- B	16- B	17- A	18- D	19- D	20- B
21- B	22- B	23- B	24- B	25- E	26- B	27- B	28- B	29- E	30- C



## M.C.Q EXAM (2)

- 1- Small plug the pilo - sebaceous orifice:  
A- Papule.  
B- Nodule.  
C- Comedo  
D- Cyst
- 2- Small Cystic Swelling Contain Clear Fluid:  
A- Papule  
B- Pustule.  
C- Bullae  
D- Vesicle
- 3- Partially Separated Masses of the Horny Layer of the skin:  
A- Crust.  
B- Scales.  
C- Non  
D- A + B
- 4- The Skin is Considered as A Site For Immune response Througth the immunological functions of:  
A- Macrophages.  
B- Langerhans Cells  
C- Keratinocyte  
D- All
- 5- Suspension of Equal Parts of powder and water:  
A- Solution.  
B- Tincture.  
C- shake lotion
- 6- Masses of Dried Exudates or Pus:  
A- Crust  
B- scales  
C- Non  
D- A+B
- 7- Lichenifications Is:  
A- Thickening of The Skin  
B- Accentuation of The Surface Marding  
C- All
- 8- Mixture of Equal Parts Of Poder and Grease:  
A- Comedo  
B- Ointement  
C- Pastes  
D- Lotion

- 9- Iry Lesion Of favus:

A- Comedo.  
B- Scales.  
C- Scatules  
D- Non

- 10- In kerion The Following Statements are Correct Except:

A- Caused By Fungi Of Animal Origin  
B- Treated By systemic Anti- Fungals  
C- May Be Mistaken with An Abscess.  
D- Treated By Sugical Excision.

- 11- The Following are Caused By Dermatophytes Except:

A- Tinea Capitis  
B- Tinea Circinata  
C- Tenia Versicolor  
D- Onychomycosis.

- 12- The Following Are Caused By Candida Albicans Except:

A- Oral Thrush.  
B- Tinea Versicolor  
C- Paronycia  
D- Napkin Dermatitis.

- 13- Griseofulvin is Effective In The Following Except:

A- Circinata.  
B- T. Capitis  
C- Oral Thrush  
D- T. Mannum (Hand)

- 14- Griseofulvin is Effective In The Following Except:

A- T. Cruris  
B- Kerion.  
C- Oral thrush  
D- T. Mannum (Hand)

- 15- All The Following Druge are Used In Treatment of Cutaneous Candidiasis Except:

A- Detoconazole.  
B- Griseofulvin  
C- Fluconazole.  
D- Itraconzole.

- 16- All The Following Drugs are Used In Treatment Of Cutaneous Candidiasis Except:

A- Ketocoazole.  
B- Griseofulvin.  
C- Fluconsaola  
D- Itraconzole.